



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

SCIENCE

FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1913

PROFESSOR THOMAS HARRISON
MONTGOMERY, JR.

CONTENTS

<i>Professor Thomas Harrison Montgomery, Jr.:</i> PROFESSOR EDWIN G. CONKLIN	207
<i>Forecast of the Birmingham Meeting of the British Association</i>	214
<i>The Principle of Mental Tests: DR. FREDERIC LYMAN WELLS</i>	221
<i>The Fourth International Congress of School Hygiene</i>	224
<i>Scientific Notes and News</i>	225
<i>University and Educational News</i>	229
<i>Discussion and Correspondence:—</i>	
<i>The Name of the Sheep Measle Tapeworm:</i> B. H. RANSOM. <i>Note on the Orientation</i> <i>of Bombilius to Light:</i> PROFESSOR S. J. HOLMES	230
<i>Scientific Books:—</i>	
<i>Handwörterbuch der Naturwissenschaften:</i> PROFESSOR ARTHUR GORDON WEBSTER. <i>Buchner's Studien an intracellularen Sym-</i> <i>bionten:</i> PROFESSOR WM. A. RILEY	230
<i>Botanical Notes:—</i>	
<i>Some Statistics as to the Flowering Plants;</i> <i>Two Books on Trees; Southern Systematic</i> <i>Botany; Short Notes:</i> PROFESSOR CHARLES E. BESSEY	234
<i>Special Articles:—</i>	
<i>The Applicability of the Photochemical</i> <i>Energy-Law to Light Reactions in Ani-</i> <i>mals:</i> DR. WOLFGANG F. EWALD	236
<i>The Iowa Academy of Science:</i> DR. L. S. ROSS	238

MSS. intended for publication and books, etc., intended for review should be sent to Professor J. McKeen Cattell, Garrison-Hudson, N. Y.

THOMAS HARRISON MONTGOMERY, JR., was born in New York City March 5, 1873, and died in Philadelphia March 19, 1912. Within this brief span of years he accomplished much; by the strength and manliness of his character he exerted a deep influence on all who knew him, by the extent and value of his scientific work he has left a lasting impress on his chosen science of zoology. This biographical sketch has been prepared as a tribute to the memory of a friend and colleague and in the hope that a more intimate acquaintance with his life and work may be welcomed by all who knew him either in person or through his writings.

In inheritance and education Professor Montgomery was unusually favored; he came of a distinguished family and his environment and training were of the best. The Montgomery family came to America from Ayrshire and settled in New Jersey in 1701. Among the paternal ancestors of Professor Montgomery were many distinguished clergymen, lawyers and business men. One of his great-great-grandfathers was William White, "the first bishop of English consecration in the United States." Through his mother, Anna Morton, he was descended from a line of distinguished physicians and scientists; his grandfather, Dr. Samuel George Morton, was one of the founders of the modern science of anthropology and was president of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia from 1849 to 1851. Professor Montgomery sometimes spoke of Dr. Morton in a way which indicated that he had been deeply